

cised nymph which swims to food, thrusts its head *over* that food, and employs its mandibles in a manner for which they are poorly fitted, and, under normal conditions, would never be employed.

A New Species of *Amblyscirtes* from Texas (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera, HesperIIDae).

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Amblyscirtes belli n. sp.

♂. *Upperside*. Primaries, black with some fulvous overscaling toward the base and inner margin; three sordid white subapical spots, the top and bottom ones longer than the middle one; a small sordid white spot in interspace Cu_1 directly below the bottom subapical spot; a V-shaped, sordid white spot in interspace Cu_2 with the bars of the V pointing toward the outer margin of the wings, the upper bar twice as long as the lower one. The spots in some specimens slightly fulvous.

Secondaries. Black with a few scattered fulvous hairs toward the base and inner margin of the wings.

Underside. Primaries. Black, somewhat lighter than above except at the base, fulvous overscaling toward the costal margin and apex. The five spots on the upper surface reappear, more distinctly, and in addition there are three spots making a curved connection between the last subapical spot and the small spot in interspace Cu_1 , with the curvature toward the outer margin below the apex.

Secondaries. Black, nearly completely overscaled with gray in some specimens, in others the overscaling is restricted to the outer margin and base of the wings. Two indistinct, vestigial spots near the costa; one minute discal spot; a submesial row of connected spots forming an irregular line, bordered on the inside by dark scales and on the outside by lighter ones. All spots are dark hoary gray.

Body above black with some long gray hairs on the thorax and anterior part of the abdomen; beneath grayish; sides of the abdomen black, gray scales forming lines between the segments; palpi light gray, with a few scattered black scales; antennae black, ringed with sordid white; club black above, lighter beneath. Fringes of both wings sordid white between the veins black at the ends of the veins.

♀. Similar to the male but with reduced maculation.

Expanse: Male, 24-29 mm., average size 26 mm.; female 23-32 mm., average size 27 mm.

Described from 109 specimens, 68 males and 41 females, collected by the author at Lancaster and two miles west of Vickery, Dallas County, TEXAS, during April, May, June and August of 1940.

This species was placed as undescribed by Mr. E. L. Bell, American Museum of Natural History, New York, and in his honor I take great pleasure in naming it.

Holotype male and *allotype* female in the collection of the author. *Paratypes* are being placed in the following collections, three pairs, American Museum of Natural History, New York; one pair, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.; one pair, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; one pair, Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois; one pair, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; one pair, collection of Mr. F. Martin Brown, Colorado Springs, Colorado; one pair, collection of Mr. Lowell Hulbirt, Glendora, California; and one pair in the collection of Dr. A. W. Lindsey, Granville, Ohio. The remaining 87 paratypes will remain for the present in the collection of the author for determination purposes.

Belli more closely resembles *celia* Skinner than any of the other species of *Amblyscirtes*. In preparing this description *belli* was compared with 37 specimens of *celia* contained in the author's collection and the following differences were noted.

1. Although a dark species, *celia* is lighter than *belli*. None of the specimens in the type series were as light as any of the 37 specimens of *celia*.

2. *Celia* often has a spot near the end of the cell on the upper surface of the primaries. *Belli* never has a spot in that region.

3. *Celia* is more completely overscaled with lighter scales on the under surface of both wings than is *belli*.

4. The spots on the under surface of the secondaries of *celia* are white, contrasting with the brown rather plainly, whereas *belli* has dark hoary gray spots that are inconspicuous; in some specimens they are nearly absent.